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Our Southern Coast Defences.

While a little has been accomplished and much more is in prospect for the protection of such ports as New York, Boston, and San Francisco, nothing has been attempted or is in immediate contemplation for the coast south of Fort Monroe.

Key West, a most important strategical position, is now practically defenceless. It has sometimes been called the American Gibraltar. It is not precisely that, but it has a most commanding position, in regard not only to the Antilles, which are held by various foreign nations, but to the entire commerce of the Gulf and the Caribbean Sca. The prevailing winds and currents increase its importance by causing vessels to take a northerly course, bringing them well up toward it As a shelter for our own merchant ships d an advanced base of naval operations this port is also of great value. Fort Taylor was intended to command the entrance to Key West harbor, aided by the water batteries and the martello forts. Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas, was originally designed to be a powerful station, the defensive works being second in magnitude only to those of Fort Monroe. It is the part of prudence to do something for the building up and manning of these defences, in a

situation so important. Charleston is another point which has been greatly neglected. Its situation exposes it to attack from the Bermudas, and a fleet concentrated at the latter point could carry on its preparations without discovery, and by a short run, requiring little expenditure of coal, could present itself at Charleston, where there would be practically nothing to oppose it. During the civil war the fortification of the harbor was carried on to an extraordinary extent: to-day there is not a single garrison there, and, in addition, its defences are behind the times. It is a significant illustration of the utter disappearance of the spirit that prevailed thirty years ago, I that our Government does not even keep a squad of artillery in what was once the cradle of secession. Still, viewed in its openness to attack by foreign foes. Charleston deserves its share of protection at the hands of the general Government.

To Savannah and Wilmington, on either hand, the same remarks would apply, especially in their relation to the Bermudas. When we come to New Orleans and Mobile the danger to be looked at is that which might proceed from Kingston or St. Incla as a base.

Taken all together, there is abundant cause for looking after our South Atlantic defences, and doubtless the only reason why they have hitherto been neglected is to be found in the more urgent need of first supplying the rudiments of protection to some of the great cities of the North.

Compulsory Voting.

It is well known that the two chambers composing the Belgian Parliament are now engaged in the work of revising the national Constitution. Under the pressure of the Radicals and Socialists they have already reformed the franchise so as to make it approach closely to universal suffrage; and now the Chamber of Deputies has, by a large majority, added a provision that voting shall be compulsory. Should this provision become a part of their organic law, the Belgians will undertake a political experiment which will be watched with inrest by politicians on b Atlantic, with the view of determining the expediency of adopting it in their respective countries

It is clear that the adoption of the proposal by the popular branch of the Legislature implies a complete reversal of the principle upon which, hitherto, the Belgians have dealt with questions relating to the franchise. Up to this time the exercise of the suffrage in that country has been regarded as a privilege conceded to only a smal! fraction of the inhabitants. Now, on the other hand, it is proclaimed to be a duty sen than that of jury service, and which, conperform. The sole exemptions from the obligation which are allowed by the proposed amendment to the Constitution are to be for sickness, debility, and absence from the country; the qualified voter who, for any other reason, abstains from exercising the franchise is to be punished by a fine, or by by statute.

The Radicals and Socialists take for granted that the provision in question will inure to their advantage, because it will prevent the employers of labor from refusing leave of absence to their men during voting hours. If, however, inferences drawn from the experience of other European coun- pay their debts to it, coppers their profestries may be applied to Belgium, neglect to exercise the suffrage would be more likely to the poor devils long for spoils like the hart characterize the peasant proprietors and ag- for the water brooks. A Boston Mugwump ricultural laborers than the urban proletariat. The Belgian Radicals also assume that, if they can force voters to approach the ballot box, they can there exercise more influence upon them than would be possible in their own homes. It is doubtful whether this assumption is well founded, provided adequate precautions are taken against intimidation. A voter forced to the ballot box is quite as likely to be sullen and dogged as to evince an open and plastic frame of mind. But, on the whole, it seems most probable that, where citizens are compelled to vote, they will give their ballot to the party for which they habitually feel most sympathy. So that the practical question in Belgium or in any other country would be, which of the political parties sommonly suffers most through the ab-

stention of its members from the ballot box? The effect of compulsory voting in Italy would undoubtedly be injurious, if not disastrous, to the present monarchical regime. As a rule, in that country, the qualified alectors who refuse or neglect to exercise the franchise, constitute about one-half of the whole number. The greater part of these abstainers are believed to be zealous Catholics, who abstain in obedience to the Papal injunction neither to vote, nor let themselves be voted for, in the Italian parliamentary elections. If these electors were forced by fines or other penalties to go to the ballot box, they might dislocate the whole machinery of Government, by returning to the Chamber of Deputies a large body of members avowedly hostile to the Bayoyard dynasty.

Ourlous, too, would have been the results of compulsory voting in England, had such | into trouble with Col. Codman. In what

a provision been enforced there during the ast seven years. It has been proved by a comparison of the returns at the two general elections of 1886 and 1892 that Mr. GLADSTONE'S defeat in the former contest was mainly due to the abstention of Liberals who were unprepared to accept home rule, while, at the same time, unwilling to vote for Tory candidates. On the other hand, his victory in 1892 is largely ascribable to the fact that the former abstainers returned to the ballot box, having made up their minds to accept the home rule principle, and consequently to vote for Gladstonian numinees. In the United States, also, it is probable that many political contests would have had a very different outcome had voting been compulsory. Does any one imagine, for example, that when Mr. CLEVELAND was a candidate for Governor in the State of New York, he would have received such an astonishing majority, had the scores of thousands of Republican electors, who, at that time, abstained from voting, been driven by law to the ballot box? Compelled to vote either for a party of whose principles they disapproved, or for that of which they were habitual supporters, they would undoubt edly have voted for Judge Folger; and the State election of 1882 would have offered a correct, instead of a misleading forecast of the Presidential election of 1884.

The Troubles in Peru.

The withdrawal of the Alliance from Corinto and her despatch to Panama have naturally confirmed the rumors previously current, that the condition of Peru was such as to make it prudent to send a war ressel to Callao to guard American interests in that country.

It is true that the Atlanta has also withdrawn from Greytown and proceeded to Colon for coal, thus indicating that tranquillity has been restored to Nicaragua with the overthrow of SACAZA and the entrance of the new Government into power. But, in view of the varied interests requir ing attention in the North Pacific, the Alliance would hardly be sent south, unless there was a special call for her services in that direction. We may look for her departure to Callao, unless, indeed, the new Samoan troubles should require her at Apia Several causes of uneasiness are attributed to Peru, but chief among them is the fact that in a short time the people of the southern district, provisionally occupied and governed by Chili, are to vote whether they will be permanently annexed to that country or be restored to Peru. A matter so important may well revive war memories and former bitterness. One consolation, however for the country that loses the ter-

ritory will be a pecuniary offset. The decision is believed to be practically assured in favor of Chill's retaining the territory, as she has had the advantage of long management and control, and it is her capital and largely her people that are developing its resources.

The Mugwump Pothunters. We grieve to see that the Mugwump mania

for office rages as much as ever. Mr. CLEVE-LAND's proclamation, forbidding the Mugwumps from trespassing upon the White House preserves, has served, it is true, to keep the gang at a distance. Mugwump office seekers are no longer found secreted in the cellar of the White House, nor do they drop down the chimneys, to the perturbation of the hired girl when she is sweeping of a morning. But if they do not rain from the roof, or come up from the bowels of the earth, as Mr. ARTEMUS WARD describes the office seekers as they were during the early days of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, none the less they are as active as ever in trying to put into practice the great principle: "To the civil service reformers belong the spoils." Thus, Mugwumps are the only applicants for the post of Collector of the Port of Boston, the best Federal job in Massachusetts. The Democrats show no indecent hurry to sten into Collector BEARD's shoes, nor do they wish book of applications in the Treasury Department with their names and petitions. The insatiable Mugwump is not o'ercast as to his native cheek with any such blushing scruples.

It is a frigid fact that the two men who are hunting for the office of Collector of the Port of Boston are Col. CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN, the original true Mugwump, Mugwumpua muguumpans, of Massachusetts, and Mr. WINSLOW WARREN of Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, and Burial Hill, Plymwhich is no less incumbent upon every citi- outh. Both these Mugwump illuminates are ornaments of the Massachusetts Resequently, he must be constrained by law to form Club. They are true to the essentials of the Massachusetts Mugwump creed, ancestor worship and slant-eyed reform. If our remembrance remembers, Mr. WINS-LOW WARREN was so chockfull of reform in the spring of 1892, that he was almost ready to join his fortunes with the great some other penalty to be afterward fixed | H. MEANS. Anyhow, no firmer hand has ever held aloft the Dragon Flag of Mongolian improvement. It was inevitable logic that the vision of such a prophet and general of reform should embrace the Custom House; and higher than logic, that irresistible sense of humor, which the Mugwumps lack, compels them all soon or sooner to sions, swathes them in absurdities, makes journal has solemnly denied editorially the assertion of its own news columns that Mr. WINSLOW WARREN is a candidate for Collector; but the denial has produced no conviction. It was honestly and kindly meant, but it hasn't persuaded the correspondent even. The inexorable irony of politics requires that the Mugwump shati be a spoilsman. He may think he is playing for love of the game, of to display the calm. resthetic beauty of his flannels, but, alas, he is only a pothunter who has sublime views of the wickedness of other-pothunters.

> ner possible. "CHARLES R. CODMAN OF Boston," reads the delicious entry in the Treasury book of requests for office, "for Collector of Customs, by a friend." Col CODMAN is too great a man to solicit office directly. He sends his valet when he wants a stateroom reserved for him. Evidently he incautiously betrayed in conversation his conviction that it would be a boon to the Solid Men Boston, and a coat of glory on the Administration, to make him Collector: and some friend has gone on to Washington and exposed that conviction to the public gaze. "Col. Codman," we are assured, "has made no application for himself, and the name of the friend who set forth his qualifications is not disclosed at the department." Of course not. Mr. CARLISLE knows what is due to the proprieties of life and the decencies of friendship. He is not the man to get Col. Conman's friend

Col. Conman's notice that he was willing

to serve his country in the seat of customs

was made in the neatest impersonal man-

indignant, high Roman fashion would Col. CODMAN rebuke this officious friend. Yet what's done is done. The name of Col. CODMAN has been spread upon the record as a candidate for office. Mugwump etiquette requires that the Mugwump office seeker should represent that the idea of seeking office is loathsome to him. Office should come upon him like rice down a bridegroom's back, unasked, unsought, an ungracious surprise. But as Col. Codman did not apply in person, and as he must depend upon appointment, not upon election if he is ever to have office, the first transport of wrath against the false friend will give way to a seemly melancholy. Mugwump etiquette requires, however, that the office should seek the man. It is Col. Cop-MAN'S duty to feign ignorance of the efforts of his friends to get him an office, and while directing those efforts, to show a coy countenance and a demeanor superior to office. The real attitude may be that of the thirsty Prohibitionist toward the glass of wine: "Make me take it, whether I want to or not." Still, the Mugwump code must be observed; the stage directions must be followed to the letter.

Mr. WINSLOW WARREN'S search for office will be conducted like Col. CODMAN's, in accordance with the prescribed forms, and the struggle which goes on in these Mugwump ecesses between the inward craze for office and the wise etiquette which prescribes an exterior simulation of aversion to office, must be severe. Then, after all these paugs and tribulations, some straightforward Democratic spoilsman may get Collector BEARD'S job.

Where Are They?

A correspondent tells us that the BRIGGS party refuse to pay any respect to the decision of the General Assembly denouncing as heretical the doctrine that the Bible is true only so far as it satisfies the test of scientific criticism. He says that they will go ahead, teaching only what they believe individually.

That being so, there is for them no such institution as the Presbyterian Church. They insist on believing as they please without regard to ecclesiastical authority. They are Presbyterians so far as Presby terianism agrees with their opinions, but only so far. They declare their independence of all ecclesiastical domination.

The BRIGGS party, accordingly, are in the position which all the opponents of ecclesiastical authority occupy. They believe what they please. They take nothing from dictation. In other words, they refuse to submit their belief to the authority

Hence they are outlaws against the Pres byterian Church. They are rebels, mutineers, an insubordinate faction, and they have no ecclesiastical standing. They re main in the Presbyterian Church nominally, but they stay only because of the loaves and fishes it provides. They have not the courage to carry out their principles in practice. They were beaten in a fair fight. They tried to rule, but the great weight of Presbyterian sentiment was against them vet they insist on remaining, as if they had won the victory.

That is not a position which commands the public respect. That respect goes rather to the dominant majority, which remained true to its faith in the Bible. Faith is not compulsory. It is purely a matter of free will. Every man has the liberty of believ ing as he chooses, taking the consequences as they may come to him.

If, then the Briggs Presbyterians deny the authority of the General Assembly to regulate their doctrinal sentiments for them, they ought to deny and repudiate Presbyterianism. They ought to demand that the individual conscience, and not the agreement of a Church council, should settle such questions of faith.

We give our profound respect to the vast and controlling majority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterians. We have no respect for the minority, which does not dare to bolt, but is ready to sacrifice its convictions under the rule of the majority.

The New York Girl.

A correspondent of our esteemed Parisian contemporary, the Figaro, has observed "correct deportment" in the men of New York, and a "somewhat extravagant aim at chic" in the women. Thanks. We remove our beaver to the Figaro in return for its compliment to our men's deportment; but we replace it and defy him for his supercilious failure to appreciate the New York girls. We hold that they float on the highest altitude of feminiue loveliness and quality. We men, accurately as he describes us, are, we assure him, but clodhopping crackers to the bewitching creatures who give the rustle of skirts to our streets, who smile upon us, and sometimes marry us. The Paris women are perfect, we know, but so are ours; and they are annually growing more so. Only ours are of a little different type from those of Paris, and the Figaro's writer, not being Columbian party composed of Mr. JAMES a thorough cosmopolitan, didn't understand it.

> Upon another point the Frenchman's opinion is worth noting:

"The more I witness the different representations on the stage here the more I am astonished at the want of femininity and grace among the most rewhich are the product of her independent ways. On the stage these airs are exagger-ated, and we notice that the pretty American women don't know how to walk, to sit down, or to recline with that languid and cat-like lassitude so charming among the French women. Here they move about all in a heap, like men in women's attire. They act clumsily and are altogether wanting in grace and feminine development."

How is that, fair sisters of the boards? Is there a large smack of truth in it, or is there not?

Decent Compensation for Our Ambassadors.

In an interview published in the Tribune. the Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, who has just returned from four years' diplomatic service in Germany to fill a distinguished place as Judge in the court of last resort in New Jersey, speaks wisely upon a subject which happens to be of much importance in this country:

"I think that if the United States sends ambassa dors to foreign courts we should pay to them the full salary of Ambassadors. An Ambassador from the United States should have an income large enough enable him to live in the manner in which Ambassa dors from other countries are supporte i."

This is as true as it is simple; and yet there is a considerable party of our fellow citizens who hold that the Government should pay its Ambassadors only about enough to meet one-quarter of their necessary expenses. The rest they should furnish out of their own private resources, or else run in debt for it. In the view of such philosophers, every man who is chosen to represent the country abroad, should be willing to pay roundly for the honor of being appointed to attend to the public business.

This is a ridiculous and shameful sort of parsimony, and we trust that when Congress comes to deal with the subject, it will evince a disposition more just as well as more generous. The Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, and St. Petersburg should have at least \$50,000 a year each.

The Democrats of Ohio evidently mean business this year. Instead of holding, in compliance with the traditions of defeat, their nominating Convention in Columbus, they determined on Thursday to carry the fighting into the ranks of the enemy and to assemble in Cincinnati. It is a hospitable and populous lown, and, politically speaking, it holds the balance of power in the State, for it is an old saying among the Buckeyes, "As goes Hamilton county so goes Ohlo;" and Cincinnati casts about 80 per cent. of the vote of Hamliton county. Of late years that county has inclined toward the Republicans. It gave Major McKinley 6,000 majority in 1891, and Mr. Harrison 3,600 in 1892. Without its adverse Republican majority, Mr. CLEVELAND would have been able to add Ohio to the victorious Democratic column of last November. The Buckeye Democrats entertain high hopes of swinging Hamilton across the political line this year; and by holding their Convention in Cincinnati they expect to wake the echoes of the back streets, rear houses, and alleyways, and thus bring to the polls every Ohlo Democrat within ten miles of the Covington bridge. All Kentuckians are barred except John Gur FIN CARLISLE, who has been invited to deliver a speech to the delegates, and whose theme will unquestionably be the tariff and the supreme necessity which exists, and which he has so earnestly pointed out, of totally change ing the whole system under which it is levied. A short sharp, decisive fight is what the

better it will be. Since the contest to invent the best definition of a gentleman was decided, numerous other ideas have been sent to us from which we take two of exceptional interest. An Elizabeth expert lays down this rule:

A gentleman is a man who takes a cold bath every norning. Warm bath won't do. A philosopher of an utterly different school

sends this: The thorough centleman is the man who likes to se

verybody as well off and as happy as himself, and that man, and the only man, is the Socialist, As there may be something substantial in these opinions, we hereby submit each of them to the attention of the other's author, in the hope that they may be consolidated. Then

we will reconsider them, as united. Will the

Elizabeth man accept his competitor's amend-

ment? And will the Socialist accept? We have an appeal from a special com mittee of the Jews of Jerusalem in favor of the raising of an American fund for the erec tion in that city of a hospital for the use of poor and sick "American Jews" living there. We are impressed with this appeal, and we have not a doubt that, as soon as it is ascertained that the projected hospital in behalf of which it has been made is needed, the fund will be raised. It has been our opinion that very few of the "American Jews" of Jerusalem are in need of charity; but when the Jeru salem committee informs us that "the number of American Jews here is so large that a hospital for the infirm and aged among them, founded by money from

ountry, to which they came from Poland. The appeal for funds for the Jerusalem Hos ital for American Jews is made especially to the Jews of this country; but we are sure that if, after proper inquiries are made, it be found desirable to build the hospital. Christians as well as Jews would gladly give of their mean: for its erection

America, is imperatively demanded," we must

give due heed. Unless we are mistaken.

some of the signers of the appeal, including

Mr. Moses Jschopmann, Mr. Neiman Heres,

and Mr. Genetia Conen, have been in this

We observe that the project is commended to Americans by our worthy Consul at Jerusalem, Mr. SELAH MEREILL.

The cheery cry of "Strawberries!" has been heard all over the city from morn till eve every day excepting Sundays for weeks past. There has been and is yet an abundant supply of the fruit, which has rarely been as cheap as t is this year. It has been brought to our markets from the South and from Jersey and from parts of this State and other States. It is a tiptop fruit for food when of the best quality and fully ripe and not touched by the cold finger of decay. It tastes well and is nourishing.

We now have watermelons from the South, from Savannah and other ports. Pleasant, rereshing, and consoling they are in this weather good for young and old. White folks like them. and colored folks roar with laughter when the get at them. An average Southern darky in never so happy as when let loose in a water melon patch with a chance to sing the songs of Zion. These fruits are pretty dear here just now, but will be cheaper next week and after-

We are getting pineapples and other juice tropical fruits from distant parts. What can be better than such things in June? They are healthy, too, if consumed with discretion.

Peaches, not yet, but pretty soon. We shall get them from all the points of the compass, even from where rolls the Oregon. The peach, when it is perfect, is fit for the Infants. There is not in all this earth a fruit superior to a No. American peach.

Apples, too; why yes. The apple is more nourishing than any of the other fruits here named, and just about as nourishing as the pear, which, also, we shall behold, after a while. Many people esteem the apple above all other fruits. The apple grew in Paradise. Old ADAM knew the taste of it, and so did his wife. True, it "brought death into the world, and all our woe." but it is good for all that. Good! that is a feeble word. It can be eaten with pleasure in its natural state; it can be cooked in a hundred delightful ways.

This is a glorious country for its fruits. Gon be thanked for them!

The French Government is already pre paring for the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1900. The Preparatory Commission is trying to select the best site for it. Various localities are suggested. We favor that available site which is nearest the centre of the city and which is easiest of approach by visitors. The Chicago Exposition suffers under great disadvantage by reason of its distance from the centre of the city's population and on account of the trouble of getting to it.

The Acts of the Axe. Hear the Maxwell swing his axe, Adlai's axe

What a tale of terror, now, is written in its whacks,
Dreadful whacks,
On the startled Mugwumps' car i low they scream out in their fear, Out of tune. a clamorous appealing to the civil service rules.

n a mad expostulation with those who make the rules; Kicking higher, higher, higher, With a desperate desire And a resolute endeavor Now, now to slick or never, For the civil service boon. Oh, the axe, axe, axe, And the terror of its whacks.

Like despair! How they slash through seas of gore! hat a horror they outpour the bosom of the mild Mugwumpish air ! And the clanging There's no stopping of the blows; and his sense absorbs the facts

And the crashing. That Maxwell swings his axe.

By the rising and the falling in the swinging of the axe.

By the whacks

Of the axe, axe, axe, AXO, AXO, AXO, the whacking and the backing of the are.

The Mugwump fully knows That Maxwell deals his blows! It Might Touch Of Its Name. From the Punzantowney Spirit.
Will Punzantawney celebrate the Fourth?

ART NEWS FROM PARIS

The New Member of the Fine Arts Academy-The Medal of Honor.

PARIS, June 7.-The death of the painter. Cabat, left a vacant seat in the Academy of Fine Arta. Five candidates were presented. Messrs, Benjamin Constant, Aimé Morot, Roybet, J. Blanc, and de Curzon. The number of votes was thirty-three, and the required ma-

jority seventeen. Benjamin Constant was elected on the sixth ballot by nineteen votes. The new member is 48 years old. Born at Paris, of a Toulousan family, he studied at Toulouse. In '67 he entered the School of Fine Arts in the studio of Cabanel. The war of 1870 interrupted his studies. He took an active part in the campaign. After that he travelled a long time in the East, and came back with those marvellous canvases which have classed him among our leading Orientalist painters. He has exhibited successively at our Salons, besides numerous portraits, some historical paintings, among which are "The Entry of Mahomet into Constantinople," "Thirst," "The Moroeco Harem," the "Last Rebels," and "Herodiade." In 1878 M. Constant was made a Knight

of the Legion of Honor, and in 1884 he secame an officer of that body. His brilliant talent brought him so far in the lead as a-

became an officer of that body. His brilliant talent brought him so far in the lead as apainter of ornaments and gems that his adversaries accused him of seeking in his portraits a chance to produce works of still life. But his great talent stands out to such an extent that we are all surprised he has not yet received the medial of honor, the only recompense that can still tempt his ambition to-day.

The names of Benjamin Constant, Harpignies, and Henner have been pronounced, but triumph generally goes to the "big machines;" and now I learn at the last moment that the vote for the medial of honor, recorded yesterday afterneon, was given to M. Roybet, Certainly the marvellous talent which M. Roybet possesses as a painter of war seenes, merits an exceptional recompense, and if we regret that masters superior in esthetics, like Messrs, Harpignies and Henner, have not yet received the sanction long since merited by their talent, those who love the technical ability which animates the pigment well laid on, will applaud the success of the author of "Propos Galants." But as there must be irony in all things, it is said that M. Roybet owee his success especially to his "Charles the Bold entering the Church of Nesles," the immense picture which stands in the vestibule of the Salon. The merits for winning the medal have always been, in painting, measured somewhat superficially. Democrats of Ohio propose. Victory is their object, and the sooner the Republicans of Ohio make up their minds that such is the fact the

THE EVER NEW OLD SWINDLE.

Arrest of Two Italians who Are Suspected of Defrauding Their Countrymen.

The Italian Consul has been receiving complaints from immigrants who had been swindled by a pair of sharpers. These fellows hung around the steamship offices and boarding houses near Bowling Green and found plenty of Italians who were ignorant enough plenty of Italians who were ignorant enough to fall easy prey to some old-fashloned confidence game. This particular game consists in persuading your victim to pool his money with yours, pretending to entrust the joint stock to his custody and really leaving him to stand guard over a brick in a bag. Detectives Aloncle and Formosa arrested at 18 Varick place yesterday Joseph Ghrealdi and William Cenci, whom they suspect of being the men complained of. In the Jefferson Market Police Court Justice Voorhis remanded the men until to-day, so that the detectives could get a complainant.

M'GLYNN AT ROME Opinion of a German Agnostic.

From the Stante Telling.

More lies have probably been told in connection with the case of Father McGlynn than in connection with

any ecclesiastical affair we can remember.

Hardly have the friends of the once warlike priest lenied that he has gone to Rome at all when news arrives from the Eternal City (although probably from English sources) that Father McGlynn has arrived there, and has been received by the Pope and the Cardinals with considerable enthusiasm. Well we doubt whether the joy was really so great, although it is not to be believed that McGiynn would have gone to Rome at all if he had not been willing to make his peace with the ecclesiastical authorities.

There is every prospect that Father McGlenn will not be treated very harshly for the au horities in Rome have of lats adopted a very liberal policy in freating American questions. For an outsider it is difficult to understand how the Church can exist if its authority is undermined to such an extent as the resti tution of Father McGlynn would invoive, but then full restitution may not be contemplated.

If the Catholic Church is really willing to concede to its priests that freedom of speech and expression of opinion in regard to civil and political matters which Father McGlynn claimed, this would be a sign of progress of considerable interest to those not connecte with the Church.

telded in regard to this point, and, if that is the case, nobody outside of his Courch will retain the slightest interest in his actions, and he remains on sof nore plainly the wonderful discipline of the Church of

As far as McGlynn's epinions on matters of polit y are concerned, they have never deserved much attention.

Distributing the Spoils.

To yas Entros or THE SCH-Sir: As no ous else at pears to have done it. I have prepared a list of the Federal appointments allotted by the Cleveland Adminstration to New York city Democrats, to date, duly classified as to politics:

Members of the regular Democratic organization of Charles W. Dayton, Twenty-seventh district, Post-

William McAdoo, Eighth district, Assistant Secretary Otto Heinsmann, Seventh district, Land Commis-

Alexander S. Rosenthal, Fifth district, Consul to Leg-William Ficks, Seventh district, Clerk in Navy Yard. William Alt, Fifth district, Deputy Revenue Co.

Democrate without factional connections: Joseph H. Senner, Commissioner of Emigration William E. Curtis. Assistant Secretary of State. George J. Harlow, Superintendent of Repairs of Pub-

This is the record to date, so far as I am aware, Jackson CLUB, June 16.

What! What! Disappointed !

From the Middletonn Dully Argus.
The silliest discussion in which newspapers ever engaged in that which is now being carried on as to whether the "anappora or anti-snappers are in a With nineteen-twentieths of the Federal offices in the dent to all, that Democrats, whether "snappers" of anti-anappers," are out in the cold, and, worst of all

who are "in it," and they are "in it" with both feet.

A Good Word for Consul Bradley of Nice. To the Editor of The Sun-Ser. I was surprised to see in your paper of yesterday a correspondent's ap-parently mailclous attack upon Mr. W. H. Bradley, Darted States Consul at Nice. As I was a resident of Nice all last winter, and became very well acquainted with Mr. Bradley. I can yourh for his strict daily sittention to consular duties, and size testify to the highestem in which he was led by all Americans and French men that were entitled to he consideration. He lashed from his post only upon leave of absence, and his Vice-Consul has held the position for many years. I am a good be mocrat, but hate to see a poor Democrat try to pull down a good hepublican, to build himself up.

Fair Play. NEW York, June 14.

Georgia's Advantages.

To your Epiron or THE SCH—Sir: Referring to the arti-cle on editorial page of to-day's issue in relation to the young men whom you have advised to settle in Georgia. would say that this office will be glad to give the I would say that this office will be glad to give them such information in relation to the territory reached by the Plant system as will enable them to make an intelligent selection. We will be glad to give them I ters of introduction to prominent people in various communities who will lake pleasure in presenting the advantages of their respective localities. Send them along: we will see that they are taken good care of and dealt with fairly. They are the kind of men we want in our country, and we know that well-directed and intelligent effort will reap its foil measure of reward in "the Empire State" of the South. Respectfully,

New York, June 15, 1803.

Peril in the North.

From the Bultimore American. The South has its watermelons, the North its clams. Both are to be taken with care, but the watermelon is not as dangerous as the clam.

Mr. Morrison's Unique Pedestriantem. From the Qu' Apolle Vidette,
Mr. James Morrison of Abernethy received a severe
kick from his horse tast week while on his way to
town, on his left sills.

It Depends. Harry-Which do you prefer, blondes or brunettes?

Cholly-That depends on me restome and the weathew, doncherknow. A light Lannun check and gunshine goes well with a bwunette; but foh dah; weather and a cutaway a blonds lights up wendah

CANADA.

Material and Political Discontent that Works

OTTAWA, June 1th-I had a talk the other day

with the Hon. Thomas Ballantyne. Speaker of the Ontario Legislature. The Legislature is Liberal, but the province sends a majority of Tories to the Federal Parliament at Ottawa. The explanation of this seeming anomaly is that in Canada the Federal Parliament distributes the constituencies to suit itself, while the provincial Legislatures have each a distribution of their own. The Federal franchise differs from the provincial franchises, and the campaign issues are different, too. Mr. Ballantyne is one of the oldest Liberals in the Legislature, and has a reputation on both sides of the Atlantic as a maker and exporter of cheese. The Liberals at Ottawa used to advocate free trade in manufactures as well as in natural products with the United States, which would have involved tariff discrimination against British goods. But Sir Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario, and other reactionaries identified with it, have forced the party to abandon that platform and fall back on tariff reform, which the Tories promise, and such a reciprocity with the United States as shall not necessitate discrimination against Britain, which is the sort of reciprocity the Tories are eager for. In short, there is now no perceptible difference between the Liberal platform and the Tory platform. Mr. Ballantyne said in substance:

"Tariff reform is all very well in its place, but what the farmers of Ontario want above everything else is free access to the American market, both for buying and selling; that is to say, the widest possible measure of free trade with their neighbors. Tories keep telling us to send our stuff to England, but England is only a sec ond best market for much that we produce. It was shown by the President at the Farmers' Institutes meeting in February, 1892, that the year before the McKinley tariff went into effect Canada exported horses, sheep, poultry, barley, beans, hay, malt. potatoes, eggs, hides, wool flax, rye, hemp, tobaceo leaf, and canned fruit to the value of \$12,000,000 to the States, not withstanding the duties levied by the American tariff then in force. Our exports of these products in the same year to the free British mar ket amounted in value to only \$700,000. That tells the whole story. Obviously the man who says that the free British market is a more profitable market than a free American market would be for such articles does not know what he is talking about."

Mr. Ballantyne might have added that the

ket would be for such articles does not know what he is talking about.

Mr. Ballantyne might have added that the farmers are determined to get free trade with farmers are determined to get free trade with the States even if the price should be political union. They are losing faith in the two old union. They are losing faith in the two old union. They are losing faith in the two old upon parties. They know that tariff reform, however desirable in itself, will not remove the McKinley duty from a single Canadian product and as for reciprocity, they do not believe that a Democratic Congress is going to fatten Canada up as a separate community on this continent by allowing Canadians to share in the material advantages of American citizenship without requiring them to bear its responsibilities. They are organizing as Patrons of Industry and intend to run candidates of their own.

In the French province of Quebec the discontent is universal. Counting the children of French Canadian parents over one-half the race, and that the best half, is now in the United States. The exodus increases at a constantly accelerated rate. Newspapers are complaining that the clergy have in the past done to must for England. In a recent article the canada lievne, a Montreal weekly, denounced their conduct after the surrender to the British troops in interdicting certain parisies which refused to receive the victors with open arms, and blamed them severely for preventing the habitants from joining the Americans in the war of independence and the war of Sherbrooke declares that if the hierarchy, who strongly recommended the for discouraging the rebels of 1837. A writer in the Poomier of Sherbrooke declares that if the hierarchy, who strongly recommended the for discouraging the rebels of 1837. A writer in the Poomier of Sherbrooke declares that if the hierarchy, who strongly recommended the for discouraging the rebels of 1837. A writer in the Poomier of Sherbrooke declares that the hierarchy, who strongly recommended the confederation of th

of their mother tongue and deprived them of educational rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Let us go and seek another destiny. Canada is no longer a country fit for French Canadians."

The McKinley tariff is augmenting the flight of population, it is a heavy burden on the habitant whose products are principally coarso and bulky ones that will not bear transportation to England, such as hay, potatoes, lean cattle, and horses. Amil the growing poverty the people are demanding relief from the exclesiastical taxes collected by law and from ecclesiastical exemptions from local taxation. One-sixth of all the property in Montreal is exempt. The Provincial Government is exempt. The Provincial Government cannot afford to squander any more money for the purpose of checking the exodus by providing employment on public works of doubtful utility. The friction between French and English-speaking Canadians has greatly increased owing to the appearance of an anti-french movement in Ontario under the leadership of Mr. Baiton McCarthy, a Tory who expected to succeed Sir John Macdonald. Thirty per cent. of the whole population of Canada is French and 70 per cent. English. The Roman Catholies, French, Irish, and Scotch, constitute 41 per cent. The French are lesing influence and interest in public affairs, and leading journals like La Patera advocate annexation as the only thing left for the race.

A Liberal convention, to be composed of delegates from every province in the Dominion, meets here on the 20th. Sir Oliver Mowat and his office holders have resolved to exclude the annexation aguestion and get the Convention to endorse a milk-and-water programme with loyalty to Britain at the forefront, but the French Liberals will not be put off in that way. One of them has been selected to move a resolution declaring for the political independence of Canada. Sir Oliver is a Tory at heart, and since he got his title from the Colonial Office has done as much shouting for the British flag as a professional Orangeman. The Fronch Libera

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Turkey has adopted the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. There are now about 18,000,000 sheep in New Zealand Forty-two (averites have won the English Derby in a otal of 114 faces. A fisherman at Hull scratched his thumb on a half.

int's tooth two weeks ago, and died three days later of In regard to liaron Hirsch's experiment of establishing Jewish colonies in Argentina the British Consul at Buence Ayres says that, so far, spinion on the subject

s divided and undecided.

Rubinstein's new biblical opera, "Moses," is to be produced in its entirety, but in concert form, by the Philharmonic Society in Berlin next fall. The perform-ance will extend over two evenings.

Over ninety concerts and other musical perform-

ances wer announced to be given in London during he second weet of this month. The list included only events for which tickets were openly sold. A colorsal maro e statue of Apollo of the best school was dug ue at Delphi some ten days since. It is excel

entir preserved, with the exception that the nose is racture! It resembles somewhat the Apollo of Tenes. in the museum at Municit. Agitation in demand of universal suffrage was berus among the working classes in Austria several weeks ago, after the success of the people in Belgium, and within the past two or three weeks it has spread

largely and attained considerable strength. Meetings are held in various parts of the country, and in some districts the accicultural laborers have joined the movement. The laboring people say they will continue the demonstrations, and if disturbances occur the respon liblity will be with the authorities.

Gen. Dodds says in his report on the Dahomey campaign that the Lebel ride gave entire satisfaction

cartridges were in no way affected by the verage out or by the churate of Habomey. Smokeless powder and the old kind were used in the way of experiment in several engagements. The amokeless powder roved by far the more satisfactory. The old powder draw the fire of the enemy instead of masking the de-tachment using it, and the troops using the smokeless powder suffered much less than the others. News reaches the Busso-Jewish Committee in Lon-

don that the Jews of Poland, who have hitherto beer free to sellle where they liked, are now being expelled from the Polish villages and driven into the towns. The orders issued by the Bussian Government are per emptory, and in some cases only a fortnight's intervaallowed for the removal of the families. Some of the Jews thus practically expelled are now passing through London bound for this country and South Africa. They are said to be mostly well educated, and many of them possessed of considerable means,

A REPORT ON E. M. FIELD CALLED FOR.

If He Is Sans Again the Untriet Attorney Wants to Try Him,

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, State Commisioner of Lunacy, had a talk with District Attorney Nicoll yesterday about Edward M. Field, who is under observation in the State Hospital at Buffalo. At one time Field had practically the freedom of the city of Buffalo. Dr. MacDonald warned Dr. Andrews, the superintendent of the hospital, that he should not allow so much liberty to an insure man, nor to a same one who was under criminal indictment and subject to trial as soon as his sanity had been officially determined.

Yesterday Mr. Nicoli consulted with Judge Van Brunt, before whom Field was tried for grand larceny after the failure of the firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. The only ques Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. The only question tried on that occasion was the sanity of the defendant on the day of the trial. The jury disagreed, and Judge Van Brunt had Field sant to the Buffalo asylum for observation. What Mr. Nicoll consulted Judge Van Brunt about was the expediency of calling for a report from Superintendent Andrews as to Field's mental condition, with a view to bring him to trial for the larceny if he is sinc. As a result of the consultation. Mr. Nicoll wrote to Dr. Andrews for a report, but he expects to be told that Field is still insane, for otherwise Dr. Andrews should have reported his recovery. BUFFALO, June 16.—When Dr. Judson H. Andrews, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane, was asked the direct question. "Is Edward M. Field insane?" he refused to answer unequivocally.

"Mr. Field had a commission in lunacy placed over him at the court at White Plains, said the doctor. "In this court he was legally declared an insane man. That commission still holds. Subsequently at the proceedings in New York city Mr. Field was declared not to be in fit condition to appear in his own defence, and he was sent here to be detained until he is of sound mind and understanding."

"Is he of sound mind?"

"That question I shall answer only to the Court."

Dr. Andrews said that pot much freedom had tion tried on that orgasion was the sanity of

Court."

Dr. Andrews said that not much freedom had been allowed Mr. Field. He had not taken any trips about town unattended with the knowledge or permission of the hospital authorities, The doctor said he had reprimanded him on learning that he had violated his parole.

SHE SAW A BURGLAR.

He Was Clad in a Night Gown and Was Crawling Under the Bed.

Cornelius Perine had a merry celebration of his silver wedding at his home, 169 Concord street, Brooklyn, on Thursday night, and his family went to bed happy about midnight, His daughters sleep in a room adjoining his on the top floor of the three-story frame His 18-year-old daughter, Sadie house. heard a peculiar noise in the room at about 5 o'clock vesterday morning, and peering over the foot of the folding bed, saw a short, thick-set man in a night gown, with short, black hair and bare feet, trying to crawl under

thick-set man in a night gown, with short, black hair and bare feet, trying to crawl under the bed. Sadie's sister gave a wild scream when she was awakened with a request to look at the man. Then the man jumped to his feet and darted through the hall into a room in which Henry Bint, a clerk, was sleeping soundily. The girl's scream aroused her father and mother, who told both girls that they must have been dreaming.

Mr. Perine changed his mind when he finally got Bint, who is a very sound sleeper, awake. Bint found his clothes in a heap on the floor. A silver watch and \$10 in cash were gone. The scuttle leading to the roof opens from his room. It was unlocked. Mrs. Ferine then recalled that she had heard somebody walking on the roof on Thursday afternoon. Other tenants told her that it must have been pigcons. A detective came around from the Adams street police station and said that it was a thief whe had been reconnoitring the roofs of the houses, planning a theft. This thief had discovered that the Perines had been in the habit of having the scuttle unfastened. They declare that they won't do it again, and Sadie Perine, who has a nice gold watch, and who discovered the burglar, says that she is going to put her watch under a pillow hereafter.

Mrs. George Horner, who lives next door, says that she heard a noise on the roof of the house on Thursday evening and saw a man's legs go through the recuttle in a hurry when she appeared.
The police surmise that the unknown burg-

she appeared.

The police surmise that the unknown burg-lar put on his night clothes, so that in case he was caught he could sar that he wasn't a real burglar, but a somnambulist.

SUNBEAMS.

-The recent municipal election in the Missouri town

of Lexington turned upon the issue of hogs or no hogs in the streets. The No-hogs won, —Joseph Nicola, a Penebscot Indian, has written a 175 page book telling of the doings of his tribe from

mirers of the telephone, and they cheerfully pay their money for the fun of talking Siwash over the wires.

—Small boys delight in getting access to the piles of logwood that are unloaded on the New York and Brooklyn shores of the East River, because they want splint ers of it to chew. Though it has a faint, sweetish taste and is used to color wine for chemp tables d'hôtes, it is not the taste that the boys want it for. They want to excite alarm. To do this they chew it until the saliva ladies, who are convinced that the boys are spitting blood. If they can scare an old woman into screaming

for an ambulance, they are delighted beyon! measure —A wholessie jeweiler in this city has received a large consignment of Brazilian beetles—dead ones—that h s making up into breastpins. The particular species thus employed is a small, stumpy bug, ruddy bronze in color on the belly, where the legs are folded, and a rich and lustrous green on the hard and corrugated wing cases. This green is changeable, varying from leaf color and malachite to almost a gold, and the sharp, firm edge of the wing cases affords semething for a metal clamp to hold them by. They make odd and rather pretty jewels, and are more durable than one would suppose. -One can get something very like a Japanese land-

scape within two hours' ride, by water, of New York.
The point of wiew is just below the twin lights at Nave
sink Highlands and the view itself is eastward. The spidery bridge that croases the Shrewsbury; the ice breaks, built siong the sides of it; the timbered sea wall beyond; the peak-roofed cottages and bathing houses on the sand spit, all have the light, open ap pearance that the use of hamboo gives to Japanese vil-lages, while the foreground, filled with wind-gnaried chestnuts, bickeries, and dogwoods, suggests the foreground in a Japanese fan decoration,

-" That man ought to be put on salary by the house." said the head of the china department in a big bazaar.

"He's rich and is a pretty liberal buyer, but he doesn't
like the swell places where they charge two prices, so he comes here. His hobby is porcelain and cut glass, and he shows up about three times a week to see what is new. Well, he is so enthusartic that he stands about here for an hour and calls the attention of customers to good points—bad ones, too, sometimes, con-found him i-in the things they think or buying. That man has really been the means of selling hundreds of dollars' worth of stuff in this department."

-A New Yorker, who was employed twenty years ago in helping survey atreets in a purely rural district about Pittsburgh, since covered by the city, contrasts the present comparative cleanliness of the place wit the perpetual dun pall that then wrapped the city and its suburbs. On rural hillsides, five or six miles from the heart of the city, the grass was perceptibly darkened by its constant bath of carbon. Chickens showed a tings of this grimy atmosphere upon their feathers; even the wid birds were dingy, and peaches hanging upon the trees blushed a dull red through fuzzy semi-opaque with thick particles of the flying grime. All this was seen in a region so thoroughly rural that the city engineers sometimes had to ply the axe for an hour or more in order to obtain visias through which to

survey the streets of the future. -The New Jersey beaches are veritable museums after a brisk easierly wind, and among the things that impress the strailer is the duplication of objects in the wreckage. For instance, a few days ago there were hundreds of small bine bottles near Sand They had contained samples of a new drug, but how did they get there, in that one spot? Among other things washed up by the sea at the same point were bundles of papers, bundles of clothing tags, pinows, picture frames, candles of tinted wax, a buge carboy, a dead parrot, a monster sturgeon, many dogs wis, cats, crabs, birds, beetles—some alive—and fish, nursing tubes and nipples, corsets, bustles, hair brushes, paint brushes, bambo : rods, dolls, toys, an umbrella, shells, boxes, oli caus, pipes of clay and corncob, bird cages, mouse traps, a chair, candy, a bucket, several kers and barrels, lumps of grease, boites of all colors, shapes, and sizes and strips of carpet. The most abundant things, excepting seagrass and seaword, were corks.

His Motive.

Harry-Didn't I hear you breaking in on Miss Proyn's conversation by complimenting her on her voice ' Jack-You did; I was vainly striving to dam her with faint praise.

A Reasonable Hypothesis, From the Chicago Baily Tribune.

Miss Birdie (at the restaurant)—I do so love Boque-fort cheese. By the way, County Harry, what makes these protry green alread and through it? County higher alread all through it? County iterative than travelled)—They are painted. I dare say, by some mould master. Have another cup of coffee!

Don't run the risk of your coid genting well of itself—ron may thereby drift into a condition favorable to the development of some latent tendency which may give you years of frontile. Hetter cure your coid at once with the help of Dr. N. Jayne expecterant, a good healing medicine for all coughs, sore lungs, and threats—Adv.